

Course Material

OpenSolver

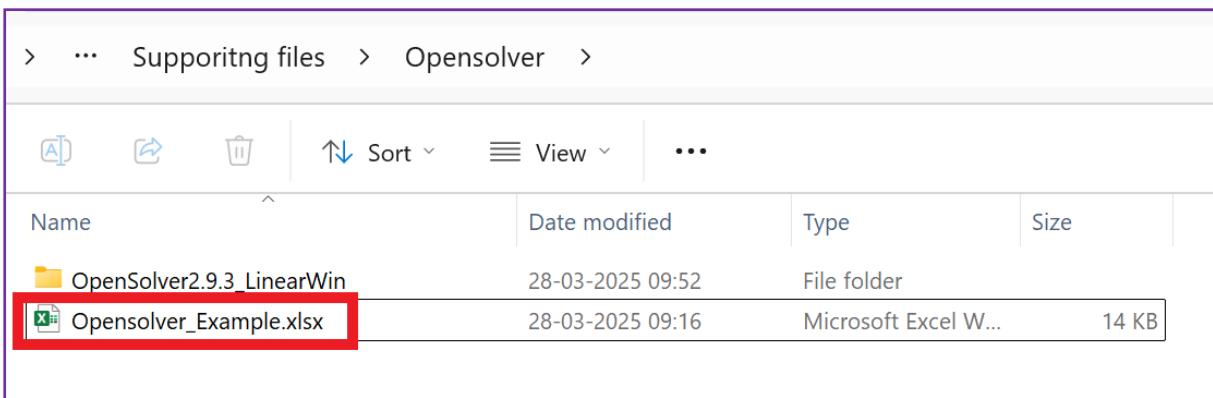
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Installation

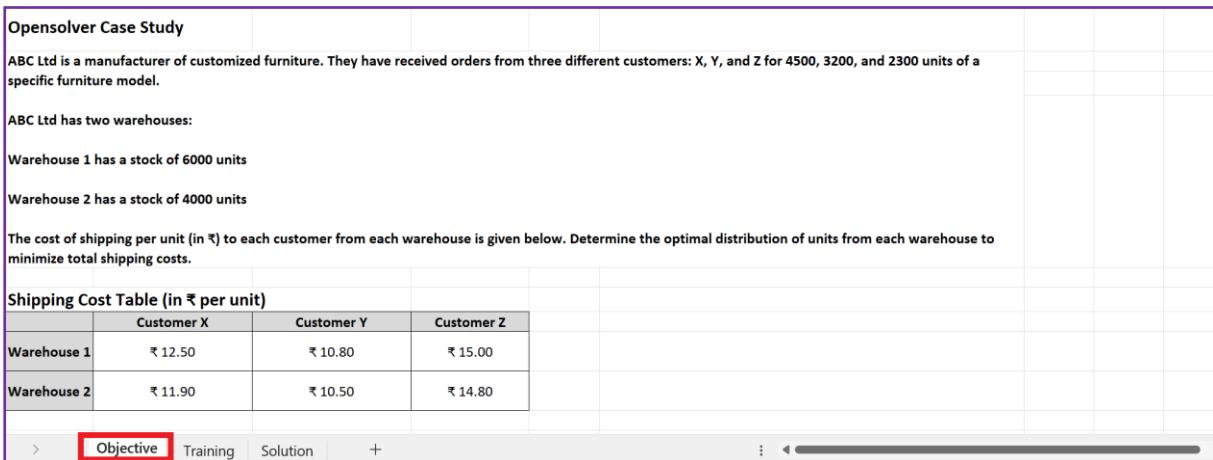
Sign Up/Log In:

1. Download the [**OpenSolver**](#) folder from the shared Google Drive.
2. Open the **Opensolver_Example.xlsx** file. The case study details are provided in the **Objective** sheet for reference. Review it carefully to understand the problem statement.



The screenshot shows a Google Drive interface. At the top, there's a breadcrumb navigation: > ... Supporting files > Opensolver >. Below the navigation are standard file operations icons: New, Copy, Delete, Sort, View, and More. A table lists the contents of the 'Opensolver' folder:

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
OpenSolver2.9.3_LinearWin	28-03-2025 09:52	File folder	
Opensolver_Example.xlsx	28-03-2025 09:16	Microsoft Excel W...	14 KB



Opensolver Case Study

ABC Ltd is a manufacturer of customized furniture. They have received orders from three different customers: X, Y, and Z for 4500, 3200, and 2300 units of a specific furniture model.

ABC Ltd has two warehouses:

- Warehouse 1 has a stock of 6000 units
- Warehouse 2 has a stock of 4000 units

The cost of shipping per unit (in ₹) to each customer from each warehouse is given below. Determine the optimal distribution of units from each warehouse to minimize total shipping costs.

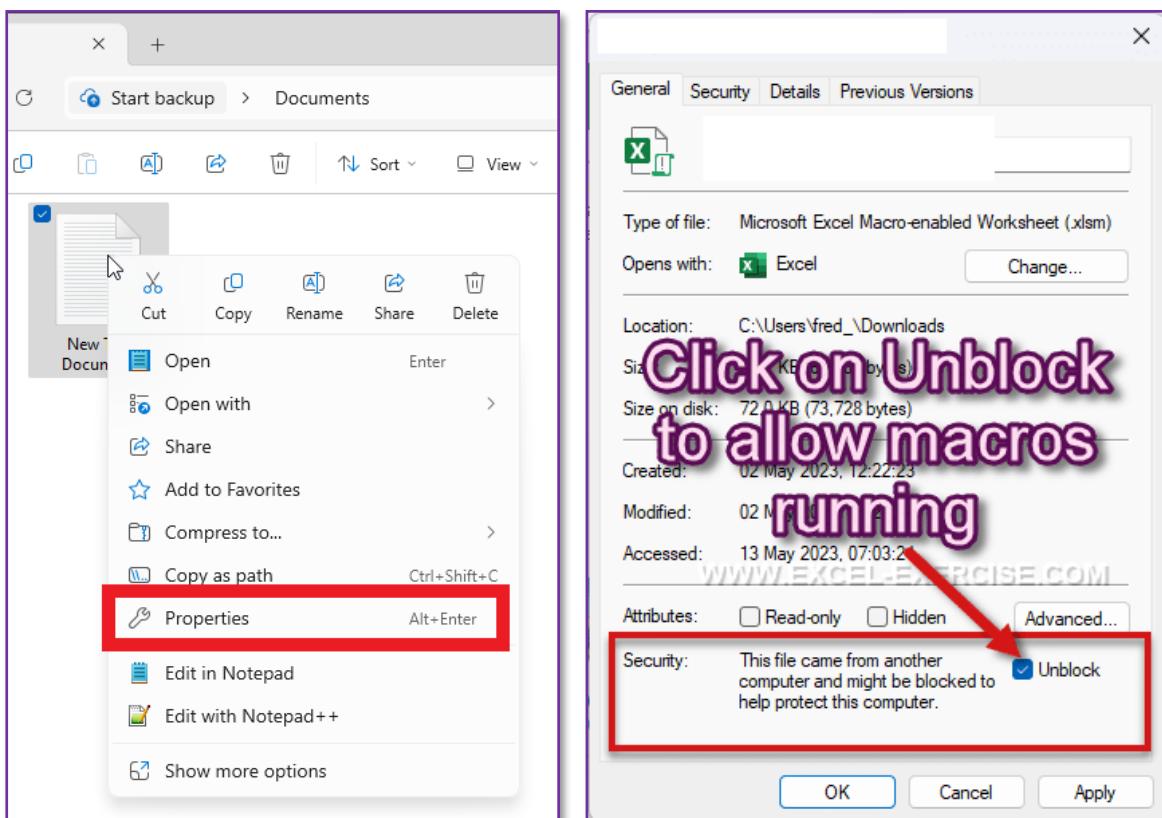
Shipping Cost Table (in ₹ per unit)

	Customer X	Customer Y	Customer Z
Warehouse 1	₹ 12.50	₹ 10.80	₹ 15.00
Warehouse 2	₹ 11.90	₹ 10.50	₹ 14.80

3. Double click on the **OpenSolver.xlam** to run the macro.

Supporting files > Opensolver > OpenSolver2.9.3_LinearWin >				
   Sort View ...				
Name	Date modified	Type	Size	
Examples	22-03-2025 14:46	File folder		
Solvers	22-03-2025 14:46	File folder		
CHANGELOG.md	22-03-2025 12:41	MD File	21 KB	
COIN LICENSE.txt	22-03-2025 12:41	Text Document	11 KB	
LICENSE.txt	22-03-2025 12:41	Text Document	35 KB	
 OpenSolver.xlam	22-03-2025 12:41	Microsoft Excel Add-in	1,032 KB	
README.md	22-03-2025 12:41	MD File	6 KB	

4. If any error is encountered while running the macro use the following methods to resolve. Right-click on the macro file, select **Properties**, and check **Unblock** under the **General** tab. After unblocking, open Excel, go to **File → Options → Trust Center → Trust Center Settings → Macro Settings**, and select **Enable all macros** to run the OpenSolver add-in.



Opensolver_Example.xlsx

Good evening

New

- Blank workbook
- Welcome to Excel
- Get started with Formulas
- Power Query tutorial
- PivotTable tutorial

Search

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Data Science & Analytics for Mechanical Engineers.xlsx	Fri at 21:58
OpenSolver.xlam	Fri at 09:31
Attendance.xls	Wed at 11:23
Customer Data.xlsx	Tue at 14:49

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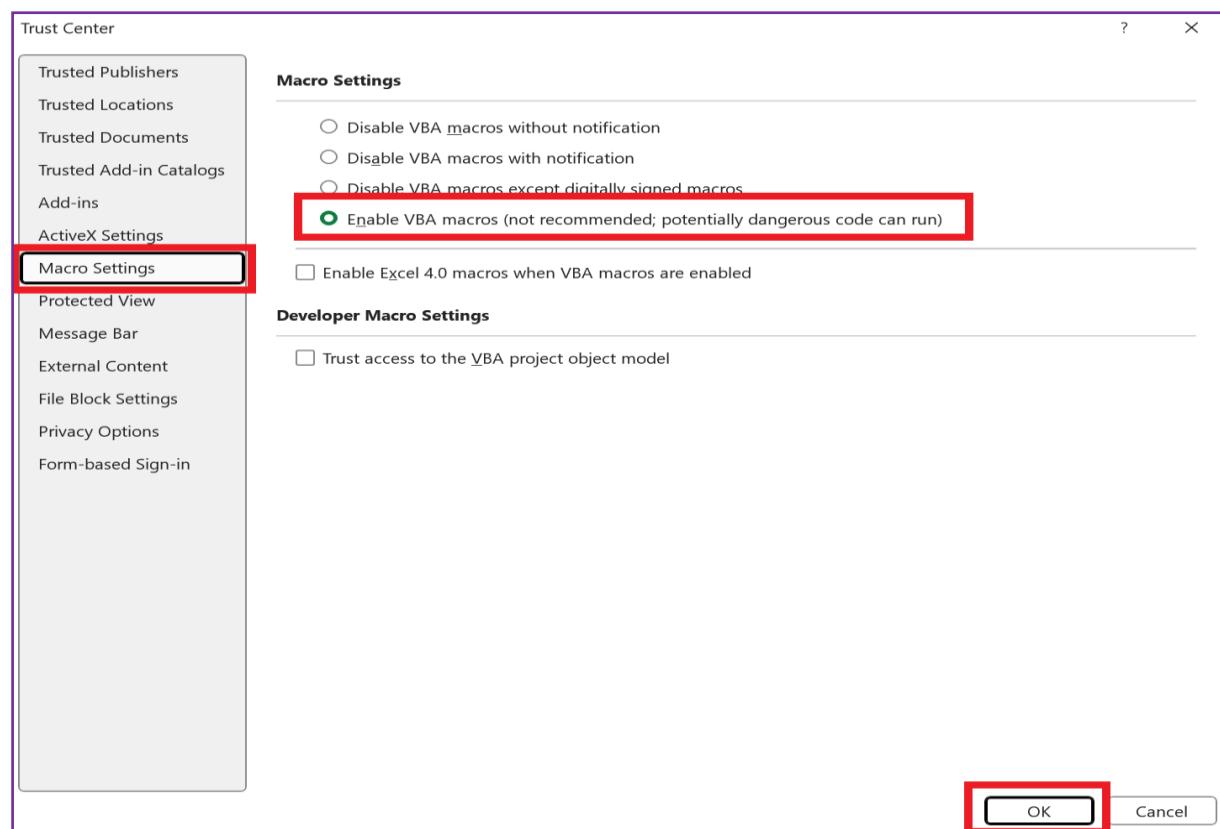
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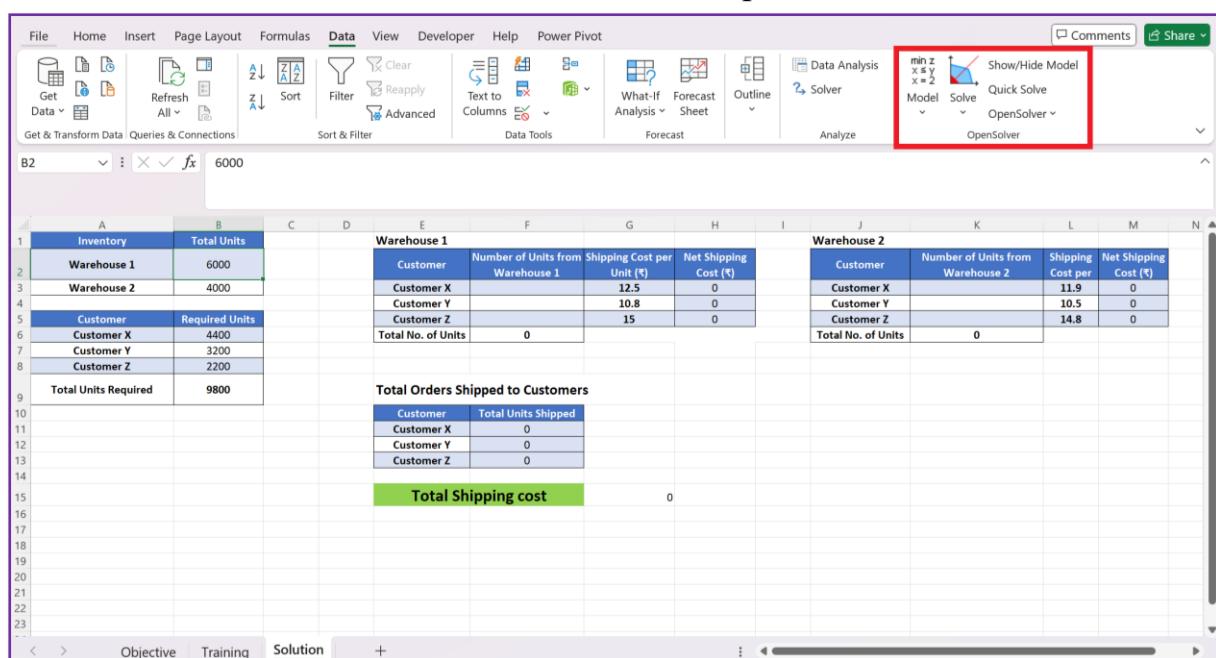
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OpenSolver – User guide

1. Go to the **Data** tab in Excel and check if the OpenSolver add-in is activated.



The screenshot shows the Excel ribbon with the Data tab selected. In the Data tab's ribbon group, the OpenSolver icon is highlighted with a red box. The worksheet contains data for two warehouses (Warehouse 1 and Warehouse 2) supplying three customers (Customer X, Customer Y, Customer Z). The Data Analysis ribbon group also has the OpenSolver icon highlighted with a red box.

Inventory	Total Units
Warehouse 1	6000
Warehouse 2	4000
Customer	Required Units
Customer X	4400
Customer Y	3200
Customer Z	2200
Total Units Required	9800

Warehouse 1			
Customer	Number of Units from Warehouse 1	Shipping Cost per Unit (€)	Net Shipping Cost (€)
Customer X		12.5	0
Customer Y		10.8	0
Customer Z		15	0
Total No. of Units	0		

Warehouse 2			
Customer	Number of Units from Warehouse 2	Shipping Cost per	Net Shipping Cost (€)
Customer X		11.9	0
Customer Y		10.5	0
Customer Z		14.8	0
Total No. of Units	0		

Total Orders Shipped to Customers	
Customer	Total Units Shipped
Customer X	0
Customer Y	0
Customer Z	0

Total Shipping cost 0

2. All calculations have been pre-set in the **Solution** sheet. Navigate to this sheet and click on **Model** to add constraints for the OpenSolver calculation. Ensure that all constraints are added exactly as shown in the provided screenshot, then click on **Save Model** once done.

Screenshot of Microsoft Excel showing a supply chain optimization model. The Data tab is selected, and the Solver icon is highlighted.

Inventory		Total Units
Warehouse 1	6000	
Warehouse 2	4000	
Customer	Required Units	
Customer X	4400	
Customer Y	3200	
Customer Z	2200	
Total Units Required	9800	

Warehouse 1			
Customer	Number of Units from Warehouse 1	Shipping Cost per Unit (€)	Net Shipping Cost (€)
Customer X		12.5	0
Customer Y		10.8	0
Customer Z		15	0
Total No. of Units	0		

Warehouse 2			
Customer	Number of Units from Warehouse 2	Shipping Cost per	Net Shipping Cost (€)
Customer X		11.9	0
Customer Y		10.5	0
Customer Z		14.8	0
Total No. of Units	0		

Total Orders Shipped to Customers	
Customer	Total Units Shipped
Customer X	0
Customer Y	0
Customer Z	0

Total Shipping cost

0

OpenSolver - Model

What is AutoModel?

AutoModel is a feature of OpenSolver that tries to automatically determine the problem you are trying to optimise by observing the structure of the spreadsheet. It will turn its best guess into a Solver model, which you can then edit in this window.

Objective Cell: minimise maximise target value:

Variable Cells:

Constraints:

<Add new constraint>

- \$F\$6 <= \$B\$2
- \$K\$6 <= \$K\$6
- \$F\$11 = \$B\$6
- \$F\$12 = \$B\$7
- \$F\$13 = \$B\$8
- \$F\$3 int
- \$F\$4 int
- \$F\$5 int
- \$K\$3 int
- \$K\$4 int
- \$K\$5 int

Make unconstrained variable cells non-negative

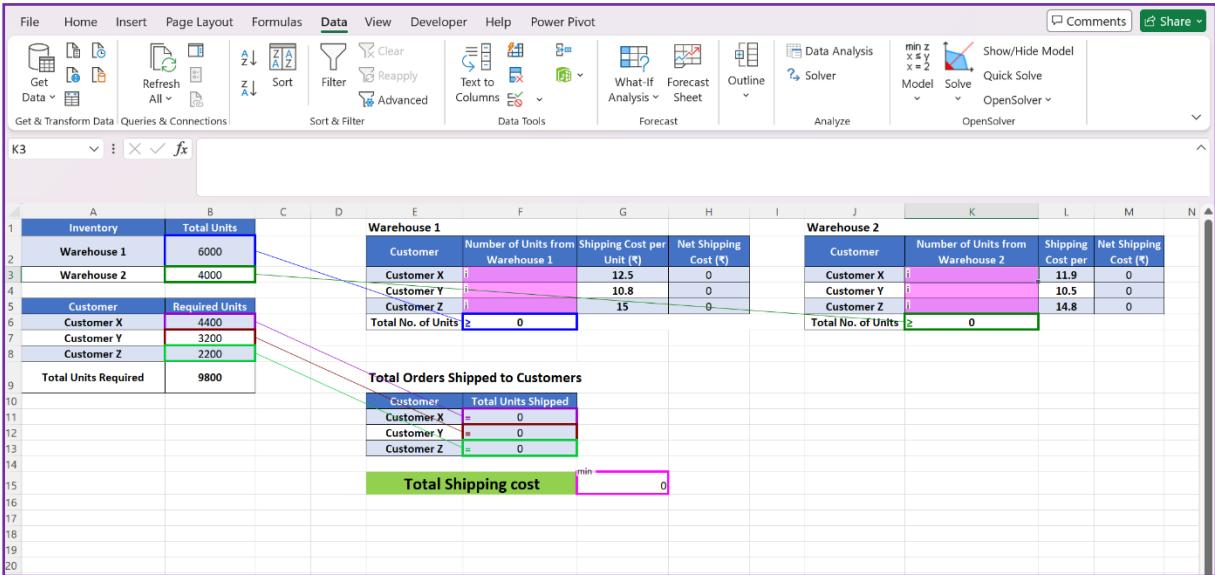
Show named ranges in constraint list

Sensitivity Analysis List sensitivity analysis on the same sheet with top left cell:
 Output sensitivity analysis: updating any previous output sheet on a new sheet

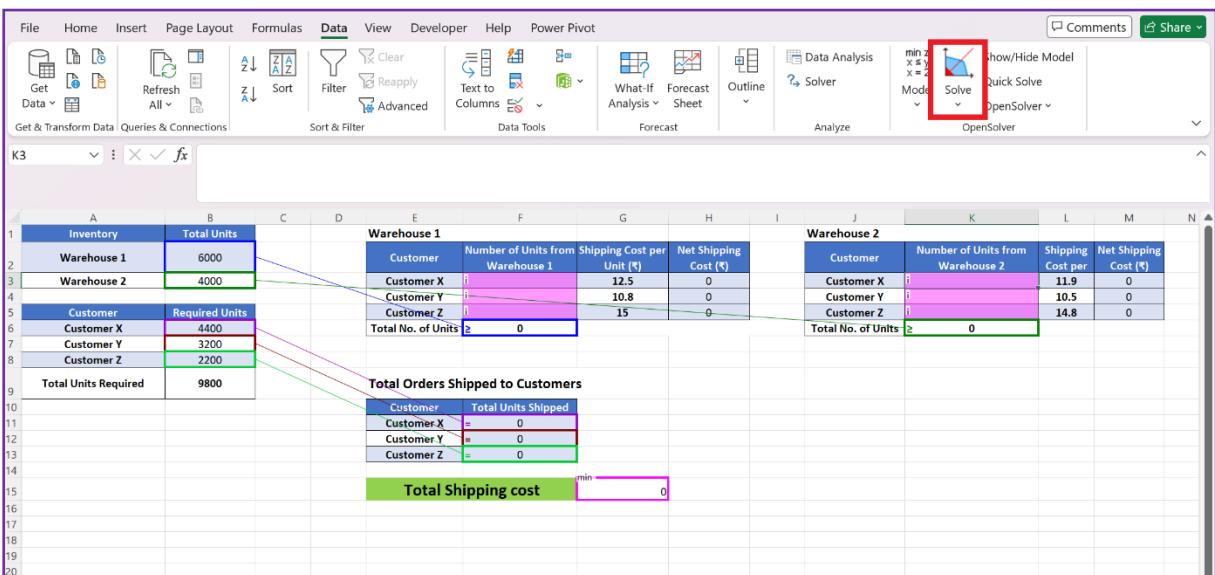
Solver Engine: Current Solver Engine: CBC

Show model after saving

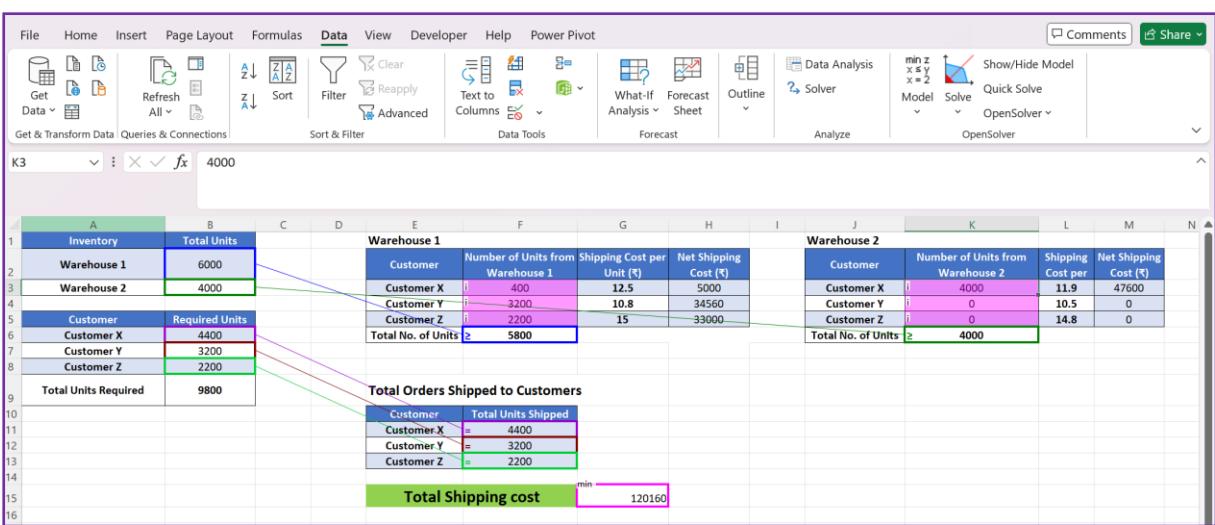
3. The Model Preview will be displayed, allowing you to verify all constraints.
 Click on **Solve** to execute the OpenSolver calculation.



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet with the Data tab selected in the ribbon. The spreadsheet contains three main sections: Inventory, Warehouse 1, and Warehouse 2. The Inventory section has columns for Customer and Required Units. The Warehouse 1 section has columns for Customer, Number of Units from Warehouse 1, Shipping Cost per Unit (€), and Net Shipping Cost (€). The Warehouse 2 section has similar columns. A formula in cell K15 calculates the Total Shipping cost as the sum of the Net Shipping Cost column. The Solver button is located in the Data tab's ribbon.

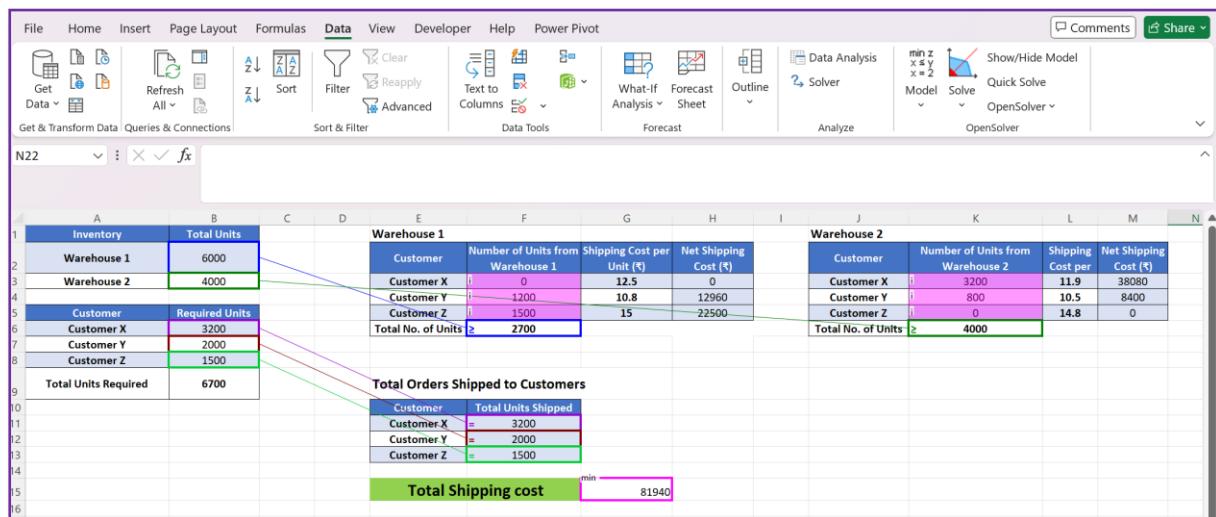
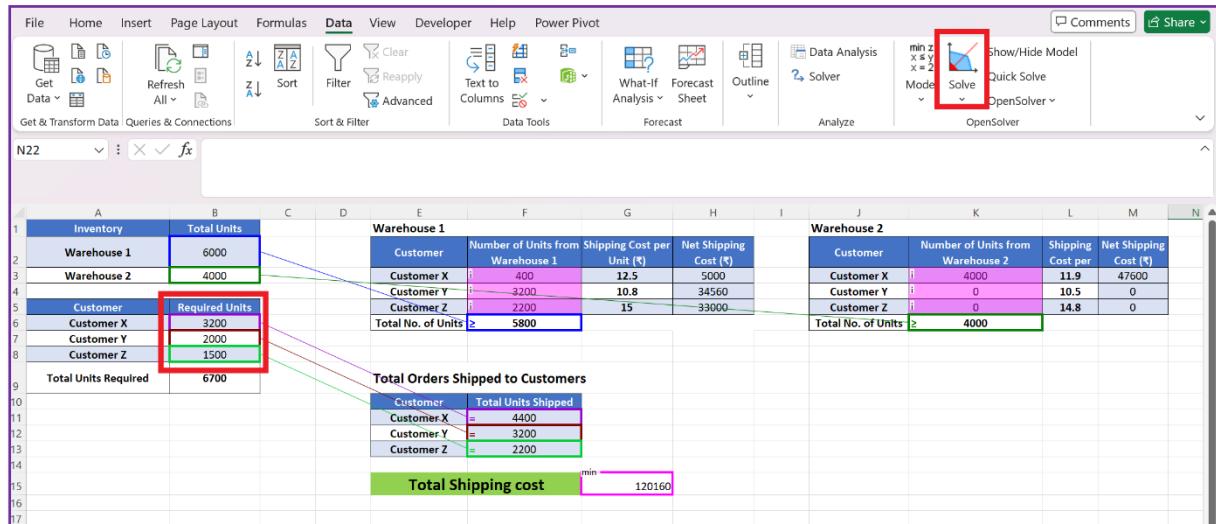


This screenshot shows the same Excel spreadsheet as above, but the Solver dialog box is now open. The 'Solve' button is highlighted with a red box. The dialog box displays the objective function (Total Shipping cost) and the constraint (Total No. of Units ≥ 0).



This screenshot shows the results of the OpenSolver calculation. The total shipping cost is now displayed as 120160 in the Total Shipping cost cell. The Solver dialog box is no longer visible.

4. Modify the Customer Required Units and click on **Solve** again to run the updated calculation.



5. Use the **Training Sheet** to practice and run trial calculations.

Note: Ensure all calculations are set up correctly before running OpenSolver.

Formulas for reference:

- Net Shipping Cost (₹) = Number of Units from Warehouse * Shipping Cost per Unit (₹)
- Total Units Shipped = Warehouse 1 (Total No. of Units) + Warehouse 2 (Total No. of Units)
- Total Shipping cost = Warehouse 1 [Net Shipping Cost (₹)] + Warehouse 2 [Net Shipping Cost (₹)]

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	Inventory	Total Units			Warehouse 1					Warehouse 2				
2	Warehouse 1	6000			Customer	Number of Units from Warehouse 1	Shipping Cost per Unit (₹)	Net Shipping Cost (₹)		Customer	Number of Units from Warehouse 2	Shipping Cost per Unit (₹)		
3	Warehouse 2	4000			Customer X		12.5			Customer X		11.9		
4					Customer Y		10.8			Customer Y		10.5		
5	Customer	Required Units			Customer Z		15			Customer Z		14.8		
6	Customer X	4400			Total No. of Units					Total No. of Units				
7	Customer Y	3200												
8	Customer Z	2200												
9	Total Units Required	9800												
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
15														
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Below the table, there is a green box containing the text "Total Shipping cost" followed by a red rectangular box around the word "Training".